THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Containing the freshest Advices,

No. 643.
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1767.

From the *Public Ledger*, published in London, May 8, 1767.

To the PRINTER.

AS government appears greatly distrest how to pay off the national burdens, a good subject cannot do his country a more essential service than to point out the most likely method of effecting this salutary end; therefore I doubt not but the public will seriously attend to the subject of this paper, when I assure them it is calculated to remove all our difficulties at once; and must, if properly regarded, annihilate in an instant that olympus of national debt which is crushing this unfortunate country into absolute destruction.

If we look back to the origin of government, we shall see that whenever any state endeavoured at a fresh acquisition of territory, it endeavoured at this acquisition merely with a design to promote its own prosperity, & not with a view of establishing an independent power or a rival kingdom; in fact, the intention of nations like the intention of individuals, was to increase their own opulence; and the benevolent purpose of providing for the general good of mankind, however plausible it sounded in a pompous harangue, had very little to do in conquests or colonizations. The people of Great-Britain, like their neighbours, in the reduction of Ireland, and in the establishment of American Colonies, proceeded entirely upon this principle; and consequently should dispose both of Ireland and the Colonies as they think proper; it was not with a desire of making either great, that we conquered the one or planted the other; on the contrary, our own interest was the only motive by which we were actuated; of course the same motive should continue to actuate our conduct still; and in our government of both, convenience should be infinitely more attended to than either the laws of justice, or the principles of humanity.

As our view therefore, both in our conquests and colonizations, was entirely to promote our own prosperity; I cannot see why it would not be proper for us to make the people of Ireland, and the inhabitants of the Plantations, bear the whole weight of our public burdens; they are the creatures of our hand; they are our immediate property, and we should surely turn our property to the most valuable account; indeed the Irish and the Americans may tell us, that a proceeding of this nature would be utterly repugnant to equity; but what have we to do with equity in a case of interest, when interest has hitherto been our only rule of action? We have levied a yearly sum of eighty thousand pounds on the Irish establishment against the laws of equity; and the people of Ireland pay it very patiently, why then should we scruple to tax them to the very utmost? We have as good a right to seize upon their whole revenues as upon this eighty thousand pounds. What prevents us then? 'Tis not worth our while to plunder them of trifles, when we want capital sums; their very lives are ours, and they ought to think themselves extremely happy if we suffer them to retain even the possession of their existence.

As to the Americans they are all traitors to the Mother country, and deserve no favour whatsoever at our hands; they pretend to have a property of their own; and will not suffer us to strip them of their natural privileges, which they are entitled to as Englishmen. An insolence of this sort should be severely chastised; and we ought to treat every part of our subjects as rebels, who will not allow us to treat them as slaves; for these reasons, the sooner we begin with the Americans the better; the repeal of the Stamp-Act was a very injudicious step; it filled them with an idea of independence; and confirmed them in a belief that we should not take away their money against their own consent; we should begin with them immediately therefore; and as we have saved them from being ruined by their enemies, we ought to ruin them with all expedition ourselves.

I am very well aware that some inconsiderate Politician will tell me in this place, that the whole annual Revenues both of Ireland and America, would not be sufficient to pay off the national debt, and that consequently we should only destroy them by carrying my design into execution, without doing any essential benefit to the mother country; I have considered the matter fully however, and my scheme will not only pay off the national debt at once, but increase to a very great degree our yearly supplies, and totally prevent the danger which may possibly arise to us upon some future occasion, if the Americans should unhappily gain that independence, which has been so justly prognosticated by many sensible writers on this side the Atlantic.

In the first place, I would recommend it to the government, to seize upon the whole of the British property in America, landed as well as personal; and to set the estates of all our subjects in that part of the world immediately up to sale in this country; we may do this with just the same propriety, that we tax them without their own consent; if they submit to the oppression, so much the better; if they do not, we may term their resistance a downright rebellion, and argue that we were forced into the measure to support the continuance of our authority; for my own part, however, I am against any pitiful excuses, I say again, the Americans are our property, and we have a right to dispose of them as we please.

The American estates are now very valuable, and if joined with the Kingdom of Ireland, would inevitably produce an immense sum to the mother country; this Sum I would appropriate to the payment of the national debt, and in case it should be insufficient, I would set the Inhabitants of Ireland and America up to sale as well as the country—and then our fears of their independence would not only be removed, but our burdens would be entirely taken off, and the whole wealth of America and Ireland would center in the mother country, during the existence of the universe.

That what I have here proposed is perfectly proper, I have already proved incontestibly, but lest any good natured man may still think my scheme inequitable I must observe, that if we once admit the justice of taxing either Ireland or America without their own consent, we take away every barrier which should defend their property; and strip them of every thing which can be dear to them, as subjects of England. If we are entitled to raise a single six-pence on them without their own consent, we are entitled to seize upon all they are worth in the world; and the same reasoning must give us an absolute power over their persons, as it gives us over their Estates. 'Tis impossible to strike a line of composition, and absurd to talk of despotism by halves. On these accounts, I am for reminding our Ministers that we conquered Ireland, and planted the Colonies, with a design of promoting our own happiness, and not with any view of consulting theirs; my scheme I hope therefore will meet with their approbation at this period, particularly when the diminution of the land-tax, has put them to much inconvenience for the common supplies: I greatly dread the independence of America, and it would be a lamentable affair if our posterity should find it their interest in a century or so, to quit the fogs of Great-Britain, for the delightful skies of Jersey or New-York; this is now the time to prevent so imminent a danger, & shake off the enormous load of debt, which is crushing poor old England to destruction; should the opportunity be missed, the fault will not lye at my door, I have here pointed out the ready way to save the kingdom, and if my plan is not immediately executed, the blame must entirely fall upon a negligent Administration.

X.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Company of *Thomas* and *John Greene*, (especially those in the Governments of *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Island*, who ought to have paid long since) are desired ONCE FOR ALL to pay what they owe, or they may expect to be sued without further Ceremony, which will not only be chargeable to them, but disagreeable to their

Boston, July 1767. Humble Servant,
J. GREENE.

This Day Published,
(And sold by EDES & GILL, in Queen-Street;)
BRIEF DISSERTATIONS
On EPH. II. 8, 9, 10. By JOSEPH BUCKMINSTER, A. M. Pastor of a Church in *Rutland*.

Richard Smith
In King-Street, *near the Long-Wharf*,
Has imported in the last Ships from *London*,
A general Assortment of English and India Goods suitable for the Season, which are procured on the best Terms, and will be sold Wholesale for Cash, or short Credit, as low as by any Person in the Province.
N. B. Best Petersburg HEMP, London-made Whale Lines, Painter's Oil and Colours.
Also a few Bales, each containing Blankets, Rugs, and Coverlets, to be sold by the Bale.

GEORGE BRAY being under Obligation speedily to discharge what Debts he owes, desires ONCE FOR ALL such as are indebted to him forthwith to pay what they owe, otherwise he will be obliged to sue for the same: Which if his late Loss by Fire, and the frequent Duns of his Creditors are duly considered, he hopes none will blame him for so doing.
Boston, July 20, 1767. G. BRAY.

ALL Persons who stand indebted to the Estate of *Samuel Sturgis*, late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased, are desired to make Payment to Messi'rs *Timothy Newell*, *Melatiah Bourn*, or *Samuel Quincy*, Executors of his last Will; and Those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are also desired to apply to said Executors for a speedy Settlement. *July* 20, 1767.

To be Sold cheap for Cash,
ABout 200,000 choice Kennebeck Shingles, either the whole, or by small Quantities. Inquire of *Martin Geyer*, near the South Fish-Market, *Boston*.

TO BE LETT,
A small neat Tenement in Beacon Street, opposite to the House of *William Phillips*, Esq; of whom any Person that inclines to hire it, may inquire.

TO be Lett, a large Dwelling-House, with two Rooms on a Floor, and a Kitchen, Outhouses, with a large Yard and Garden, and a fine Well of Water that will wash, situate near Dr. Bulfinch's.—Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO be Sold on board the Ship *Juno*, *Constant Freeman*, Master, lying on the South Side the Long-Wharff—
FINE ENGLISH SALT.
Inquire of said Master on board; or at Store No. 14, on said Wharff.

Bartholomew Stavers,
Eastern Post-Rider.
INFORMS the Public that when in *Boston* he puts up at Mr. *Thomas Hubbart's*, the Sign of Admiral Vernon, in King-street; as does also the Person who drives his Stage-Coach from hence to Portsmouth.
At which Place all Passengers or others that have Bundles, &c. may apply.

To be Sold cheap for Cash, or exchang'd for Molasses, or good Brown Sugars,
ABout 150 Quintals of choice Pollick FISH, and about 15 Quintals of HADDOCK. Inquire of the Printers.

// Vide the Repeal Law page 411 & Vid. page 53. A very pretty Satire on the hard and very unjust Treatment of the Colonies

To Doctor YOUNG.

SIR,

I Never had a wish to injure any man, nor would I give undeserved pain to the meaneſt reptile—My only aim in publiſhing my ſentiments upon the matter in debate between Dr. Whitworth and you, was to diſcourage injudicious blood-letting.—As you called upon all the Phyſicians on the continent to give their opinions upon the point, I imagined that mine would have been received with candour: However, you were pleaſed to cenſure it, and in your own way endeavoured to argue againſt it. I followed your humor, and condeſcended to reaſon with you upon the ſubject; but you ſoon diſcovered, either by your own ſagacity, or the information of ſome other, that a ſuperficial prater, and a philoſophical reaſoner, were beings not ſo cloſely connected as you had heretofore ſuppoſed.—You therefore very wiſely drop'd theoretical arguments, and reſted your cauſe upon the authority of the phyſicians in Scotland. To this I likewiſe conſented. For your juſtification, you produced a caſe to the public; but upon examining it, I diſcovered to you and to the world, that there did not happen to be any analogy between that and the caſe in which your conduct was cenſured—enraged to find you had rendered yourſelf ridiculous, you in terms not becoming the *gentleman*, the *ſcholar*, or the *phyſician*, demanded an examination into the affair, no doubt expecting (as had once before been the caſe) that your inſignificancy would have ſecured you from having any notice taken of your ignorant propoſal—But my complaiſance put me upon contriving a method in which I might without degrading myſelf, comply with your requeſt, by laying the whole matter open before ſuch perſons as you yourſelf ſhould elect for your judges—This unexpected ſtroke has ſo entirely diſconcerted you, that nothing but diſtraction and deſpair are ſeen thro' the whole of your laſt performances.——Indeed ſir, even your *few* adherents were ſhock'd at your laſt week's production. When the great Dr. Young, who only wanted an opportunity of ſhewing his vaſt abilities to raiſe him to the higheſt pinnacle of literary honor, who was to chaſtiſe the inſolence of the man who dared to raiſe his pen againſt him, who like the celebrated Crichton, challenged the whole country to diſpute with him in every ſcience, when he who began this public debate, only to diſplay his own ſuperiority, meanly endeavours to ſcreen himſelf from that contempt and deriſion which his ignorant practice and miſerable ſcribbling, have bro't upon him, beneath the ſhelter of the law—Thoſe who before had trumpeted his ſelf-ſufficiency to ſtand againſt the ſhocks of his antagoniſts, were ſtruck dumb with confuſion.

What influence you could think your threatnings would have upon me, I cannot conceive——for believe me, Doctor, I ſhall not eaſily be turned from my purpoſe: the futile growling of a toothleſs hound, can never for a moment diſturb the breaſt that is covered by the ſhield of conſcious integrity.—The laws of my country I revere, and ſhall not willingly violate them—I hope never to drop a letter from my pen, that ſhall diſgrace the hand that wrote it, or a word from my mouth, that ſhall ſubject the tongue that ſpoke it to the boring of a *burning iron*.—But if you diſlike any thing in this or my former papers, ſeek ſatisfaction in what manner you pleaſe.—Your diſtreſs may raiſe my pity, but your menaces will not excite my fears—Truth (and not any apprehenſion of danger) obliges me to ſay, that as to the certificate ſigned J. P—l I here declare that I knew nothing of it until in print; and therefore its merits and faults (if any) are to be aſcribed to another: if it has occaſioned grief to any of the relatives, it gives me real concern. I likewiſe think proper to deny my having any title to the honor merited by the ingenious Democritus; and hope he will excuſe my not juſtifying him in claſſing Dr. Tudor, who is a gentleman of learning, modeſty and integrity, with Dr. Young——a more thoro' knowledge of Dr. Tudor's character, I am ſatisfied, would have prevented this miſtake.

And now, Doctor, as I rarely diſmiſs you without ſome little advice, I would juſt hint to you, that before you can expect to recover damages for the loſs of reputation, you muſt prove that you had a reputation to loſe. And further, you ſhould conſider whether ſuch ignorant practice ſo ridiculouſly defended, does not prove (if you ever had a reputation) that it was falſly grounded, and conſequently the world are obliged to thoſe who have ſtriped you of that falſe colouring which rendered you injurious to ſociety.

I really, upon weighing the many difficulties attending a proſecution at law, againſt the very little advantage you will be likely to receive from it, ſhould adviſe you to employ your time in ſome other buſineſs: and I would ſtrongly recommend to you the ſearch after mineral waters; for which your great knowledge in chymiſtry eminently qualifies you——I have indeed heard lately that you have been a little unlucky—when after much pain, and many elaborate trials, you had diſcovered a mineral ſpring in this town, and had juſt begun to ſound forth its virtue, the owner, by "a left-handed kind of deſtiny", perceived that a little gutter from a cow-yard emptied itſelf into the Well, upon ſtopping which, the Well loſt all its vertue, and was reduced to common water.——If this account be true, I confeſs a common man might bluſh for his ignorance; but, I truſt, ſir, that you are ſuperior to ſuch a womaniſh infirmity. And take this conſolation with you, that whatever rebuffs you may meet with in your mineral ſearch, nothing can ever leſſen that opinion which is conceived of you by

your faithful Monitor, and humble Servant,

PHILO PHYSIC.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, *Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace throughout the Province of the* Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

We the Subſcribers, Proprietors of a Tract of Land (including an Iſland called *Jeremy Squam*, or Long-Iſland) formerly the Land of Mr. *George Davis*, deceaſed, lying partly on the Eaſterly and Southerly Side of *Sheepſcot* River, and on *Damareſcotta* River; and partly on the Weſterly and Northerly Side of *Wiſcaſſet* Bay, with the Land lying on the Weſterly and Northerly Side of *Mountſweeds*-Bay, in the County of *Lincoln*; humbly requeſt your Honor to iſſue a Warrant for calling a Meeting of the ſaid Proprietors, to be held at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in *Boſton*, on the laſt Tueſday in *September* next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to act on the following Articles, *viz.*

1. To chooſe a Moderator, Clerk, Treaſurer, and Collector of Taxes.

2. To chooſe a ſtanding Committee to tranſact the Affairs of the Propriety, to ſettle all Accounts, adjuſt the Debts due from the Propriety, & order the Payment of the ſame; to ſell or diſpoſe of any Lands undiſpoſed of; and to proſecute in the Law any Perſon or Perſons who may have illegally got into Poſſeſſion of any of the Lands belonging to the Propriety, and eject the ſame.

3. To agree and conclude on ſome Method in Order to raiſe Money by Tax, or otherways, for diſcharging the Debts that are due, or may become due from the Propriety.

4. To agree on ſome Method for keeping the Books & Papers of the Propriety for the future.

5. To agree on a Method for the Diviſion of any of the Lands of the Propriety which remain undivided.

6. To conſider and determine what Allowance ſhall be made the Committee and Clerk, for their Time and Trouble in tranſacting their Affairs.

7. To ratify and confirm any, or all Matters and Things tranſacted at former Meetings.

8. To agree on ſome Method for calling a Proprietors Meeting for the future; and to paſs any further Votes that may be thought needful.

THOMAS HUBBARD,
NICH. BOYLSTON,
THOMAS GRAY,
STEPHEN MINOT,
SAMUEL DOGGET,

Boſton, July 20, 1767.

Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*,

L. S.

TO STEPHEN MINOT, *of* Boſton, *in the County of* Suffolk, *in ſaid Province, one of the Principal Proprietors of the aforeſaid Lands and Iſland, lying in the County of* Lincoln *aforeſaid, Greeting.*

IN Purſuance of the foregoing Application and Requeſt, you are (in his Majeſty's Name) hereby required to give Notice (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) to the Proprietors of the aforeſaid Lands and Iſland lying within the ſame, to be holden at the Time, Place, and for the Purpoſes mentioned in the afore-written Petition. Given under my Hand and Seal this Twenty Second Day of *July*, Anno Domini, 1767, and in the Seventh Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

S. DANFORTH, *Juſtice of the Peace throughout the ſaid Province.*

Boſton, July 25, 1767.

BY *Virtue of the aforegoing Warrant to me directed, I do hereby Notify and Warn the Proprietors of the aforeſaid Lands to meet at the Britiſh Coffee Houſe in* Boſton, *on the laſt Tueſday of* September *1767, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

STEPHEN MINOT.

Left at a Shop in this Town, a Bundle, containing a Number of Articles, the Owner may have it again paying for this Advertiſement. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be ſold cheap for Caſh,

A few Barrels PORK, and Hog's Lard, Inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO-MORROW 28th Inſt.

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be ſold by public Vendue at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

A Variety of Houſe Furniture,

conſiſting of Feather Beds, Bedſteds and Bedding, Looking-Glaſſes, Tables, Chairs, Deſks, an Eight Day Clock, a Gold chaſed Watch ſuitable for a Lady, alſo a Silver Watch. Kitchen Furniture, &c.

J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

CASH given for FLAX-SEED,

by ROBERT GOULD, at his Store in Back-Street, near the Mill-Bridge, where may be had, A General Aſſortment of GOODS lately Imported from *London*, *Briſtol* and *Scotland*, and to be ſold by Wholeſale and Retail, as cheap as at any Store in *Boſton*.—Who has likewiſe to diſpoſe of an Aſſortment of Stone and Delph Ware by the Hogſhead or leſſer Quantity, Crates of yellow hollow Ware, long Pipes by the Box, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs, 4d. 10d. 20d. Nails, Deck Nails, 7 to 9 Inch Spikes by the Caſk or leſſer Quantity, &c. &c. &c.

Samuel Daſhwood

HAS Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON, and ſells at his Shop the Sign of Noah's Ark in Marlborough-Street, near Seven-Star Lane, at the loweſt Rate for Caſh;

A large and genteel Aſſortment

of Engliſh and India Goods, fit for all Seaſons, Viz. IRISH linnen of all wedths, calicoes & patches, necklaces, earings, pendants and head flowers, ſuperfine and low-priz'd cotton and linnen checks of all wedths, ſprig ſattins, capuchine ſilks, ducapes, rich green and brown damaſk, rich flower'd ſilks of different figures, pelong ſattin, black taffaties, perſian ſilks, beſt London ſuperfine & common broad cloth, beſt London ſerges, ſuperfine and common ratteens, colcheſter and drapery bays, dowlas and ſheeting, ſuperfine and low-priz'd lawns and cambrick, calamancoes and cambleteens, plains and ruſſells; a great variety of trimmings for ladies gowns of all colours, beautiful ivory ſtick fans, ſilver mount bone and ebony ſtick fans, ſtrip'd damaſcus and ginhams, ſilk and worſted patterns for mens breeches, ſuperfine and common men and womens worſted cotton and thread hoſe, ditto women and childrens beſt ſuperfine ſilk gloves and mitts, white glaz'd lamb and kid gloves and mitts, mens colour'd lamb and kid gloves, womens cap lace of all prices; a great variety of ſilver'd ſilk and thread tippets and turbans.—A great Aſſortment of china, ſtone, delph, Nottingham and glaſs ware, beſt London long & ſhort pipes, ſtone juggs and pickle pots of all ſizes, by wholeſale or retail, with many other articles too tedious to be enumerated in an advertiſement.

N. B. A likely Negro Boy of about 13 Years of Age, ſold for no Fault, only for want of Employment.

To be Sold cheap for Caſh,

A Four-wheel Chaiſe, a ſmall Coach; and two ſecond-hand Chaiſes, by *David Symonds*, living at New-Boſton.——*N. B.* Said *Symonds* has a Coach ſuitable for Funerals, which he will attend upon as uſual for *Six Shillings and Eight Pence* per Time.

Whereas at a Meeting of the Proprietors of *New-Framingham*, alias *Laneſborough*, in the County of *Berkſhire*, (legally warn'd) holden on the tenth Day of *March*, A. D. 1766. Voted a Tax of *Six Shillings* on each original Right in ſaid Town to make and repair the Roads in ſaid Town: And whereas there is ſome of the Proprietors delinquent, and have not paid ſaid Tax, the whole or ſome Part of each of the following original Rights are delinquent, Viz. No. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 74, 75, 78, 79, 81, 86, 88, 90, 91 & 92.

THESE are therefore to Notify and warn all ſuch Delinquents, that their Lands will be ſold (as the Law directs) at publick Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of Mr. *Moſes Hale*, Innholder in ſaid Town, on Thurſday the Tenth Day of *September* next, at Ten o'Clock Beforenoon, and ſo by Adjournment from Time to Time untill the whole be ſold (unleſs ſaid Tax together with the Charges be paid to Mr. *Nehemiah Bull*, Treaſurer, before ſaid Day of Sale) for the Uſe and Purpoſe above-mentioned.

Samuel Warrin,
Andrew Squire,
James Loomis,
} Committee for Sale of delinquent Proprietors Land.

Laneſborough, 17th July, 1767.

N. B. Vide page 677

By Capt. Sinclair, in the Amelia, who arrived at New-York last Saturday Se'nnight from London, we have the following Advices to May 21, Viz.

LONDON, May 18.

THE House of Commons did not break up till one on Saturday Morning.

We hear a plan has been proposed, by a great man in the administration, to regulate East India sales, by which the monopoly of teas in particular will be in a great measure prevented.

The Rev. and learned Dr. John Witherspoon, one of the ministers of Paisley, who was in the latter end of the year 1766 unanimously elected President of the College of New-Jersey, in America, has lately wrote a letter to the Governors of the said College, declining to accept of that high and important trust.

May 19. Saturday the Earl of Chatham was so well recovered, at his house at North-End, as to be able to take an airing on horse-back.

By yesterday's mail from Holland we learn, that the Corsicans have reinforced their troops at Capraia with 150 men; and the Genoese not having been able to give assistance to the Commander of the Fortress, the Corsican Officer was offered a capitulation, who immediately sent an express to General Paoli, for orders how to proceed.

A private letter from Hamburgh mentions, that a treaty of commerce is on the carpet between the Courts of Petersburgh and Madrid.

A tradesman in the city is making a diamond stomacher, for a lady of quality, against his Majesty's birth-day, valued at 25,000 guineas.

May 20. This day his Majesty will go to the House of Peers, to sign such bills as are ready for the Royal Assent.

A grand promotion of military officers is expected in a few days.

Yesterday there was a grand Board of Trade held at the Plantation Office, where many of the American agents attended upon the dispute of lands granted in different parts of North-America.

Some letters from Leghorn advise, that General Paoli had issued orders for all the ports in Corsica to be shut against the Jesuits; great numbers of whom, it was said were preparing to take refuge in that island.

Yesterday Morning died at his house near May Fair, Sir WILLIAM GAGE, Bart. of St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk.

'Tis confidently said, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham will shortly resign the Office of Lord Privy Seal, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont will be sworn in his Room.

May 21. His Majesty was attended Yesterday to the House of Peers by the Duke of Ancaster, and the Earl of Denbigh; when the Royal Assent was given to 18 publick Bills, among which were, (besides those mentioned Yesterday) the Bill to prevent Extortion by Sheriffs and Bailiffs, in Cases of Execution; and the Bill for extending the Royalty of the City of Edinburgh over certain adjoining Lands, &c. and to enable his Majesty to grant Letters Patent for establishing a Theatre in Edinburgh: And to several private Bills.

ANNAPOLIS, July 9.

Last Week arrived here the Ship ALBION, Capt. SPENCER, from BRISTOL, with upwards of One Hundred of his Majesty's Seven Years Passengers: By Means of a Ventilator on board, 'tis said they are very healthy. The Ship has since proceeded for CHESTER River.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

On Friday last arrived here from Cork, after a passage of 7 Weeks, the Transport Ships Amity's Benediction, Admonition and Liberty, having on board Sir John Seabright's Regiment of Royal Irish, (under the immediate Command of Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins) all in perfect Health: and were the next Day disembarked and quartered in the Barracks.—The Regiment has sustained the Loss of Capt. Antrobus, who died about a Fortnight ago, on board the Liberty.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

Tuesday Night last arrived here his Majesty's Ship the Garland, Capt. St. John, in 13 Days from Halifax, in whom came Passengers the Rev. Mr. Paulus Bryzelius, Missionary of Nova-Scotia—Col. Robinson, Barrack Master General, Capt. Owen, Lieut. Mills, Lieut. Brewer, and other Gentlemen. Commodore Hood was hourly expected there, to take on him the Command of the Fleet.

We are informed, that sundry Persons in this City have of late bought Regimental Cloaths belonging to his Majesty of several Soldiers in this Place, contrary to the Act of Parliament in that Case made, for which they were carried before a Magistrate, and fined £.5 Sterl. for each Offence.

Capt. Sawyer, from Martineco, advises, that a Brig. Capt. Montgomery, from this Place, arrived off that Island, but was not permitted to trade, and went away for Dominico.—He further advises, that the Ports were to be open for Bread till the 1st of September, but that there was so much there already, it would scarce fetch any thing.

Capt. Brass of this Port, who has been missing for 6 Months past, is arrived at New-Orleans after being 5 Months at Sea.

The 17th, 28th and 46th Regiments, we hear, will embark on board the Transports, as soon as they can be got ready for their Reception.

Capt. Sinclair left Portland Road the 4th June, in Company with Capt. Jefferies for Philadelphia, and has brought over 39 Passengers, among whom are Richard Sharp, of this City, Merchant; Richard Stockton, Esq; of New-Jersey; and the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Odell, appointed to the Mission of Burlington.

Capt. Sinclair informs us, That the Mail for New-York was dispatched from London for Falmouth the 23d May.

Extract from the Votes of the House of Commons of Great-Britain, the 15th of May, 1767.

Resolved,

THAT it appears to this Committee, that the House of Representatives of his Majesty's Province of *New-York*, have, in direct Disobedience of the Legislature of *Great-Britain*, refused to make Provision for supplying with Necessaries his Majesty's Troops in such Manner as is required by an Act of Parliament made in the 5th Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act to amend and render more effectual, in his Majesty's Dominions in America, an Act passed in this present session of Parliament, entitled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.*

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that an Act of Assembly hath been passed in the said Province, for furnishing the Barracks in the Cities of *New-York*, and *Albany*, with Fitewood and Candles, and the other Necessaries therein mentioned, for his Majesty's Forces, inconsistent with the Provisions, and in Opposition to the Directions of the said Act of Parliament.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That until Provision shall have been made, by the said Assembly, for furnishing the King's Troops with all the Necessaries required by the said Act of Parliament, the Governor, Council and Assembly, be respectively restrained and prohibited, from passing or assenting to any Act of Assembly for any other Purpose whatsoever.

The first Resolution of the Committee being read a second Time;

The House was moved, that an act made, in the 5th Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act to amend and render more effectual, in His Majesty's Dominions in America, an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters*, might be read.

And the same being read accordingly;

A Motion was made, and the Question being put, that the said Resolution be re-committed; It passed in the Negative.

A Motion was made, and the Question being put, that, for the better securing the Dependency of His Majesty's Dominions in *America*, upon the Crown and Parliament of *Great Britain*, all Persons within His Majesty's said Dominions, who shall be elected or appointed Governor, Member of the Council, General Assembly, House of Representatives or General Court, of any Province, within the same; and also all other Persons within the same; who, by any Charter, Acts of Parliament, or Provincial Law, are required to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration, be required to subscribe a Declaration "That the Colonies and "Plantations in *America* are, and of Right ought "to be, subordinate unto, and dependent upon, the "Imperial Crown & Parliament of *Great-Britain*; "and that the King's Majesty, by and with the "Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and "Temporal, and Commons of *Great Britain*, in "Parliament assembled had, hath, and of Right "ought to have, full Power and Authority to "make Laws and Satutes, of sufficient Force and "Validity, to bind the Colonies, and People of "*America* subjects of the Crown of *Great Britain*, "in all Cases whatsoever;"

It passed in the Negative.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, that He will be graciously pleased to confer some Marks of His Royal Favour, on those Governors and Officers in the several Colonies, who distinguished themselves by their Zeal and Fidelity in supporting the Dignity of the Crown, the just Rights of Parliament, and the Supreme Authority of *Great Britain* over the Colonies, during the late Disturbance in *America*. *

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of *Nathaniel* late of *Lynn*, Esq; deceas'd, are desired *Henchman* to bring in their Accounts to *Margaret Henchman* of said *Lynn*, Widow, Administratrix on said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

BOSTON, July 27.

THE Selectmen, having had general Hints that Gaming is carried on, and other Disorders are committed in several publick Houses of this Town; and that there are private and unlicensed Houses of Entertainment, the Masters of which, presume to sell Spirituous Liquors, entertain Clubs, keep a Billiard-Table, and allow Gaming of all sorts, much to the Prejudice of the Youth of the Town, to the Disturbance of many of the Inhabitants, & open Violation of the wholesome Laws of the Province, call upon all Gentlemen and well disposed Persons, who regard the civil and religious Interest of the Community, and know of any such Disorders, to inform thereof in such Manner that the Keepers of public Houses, and the Masters of such Houses of Entertainment as above described may be dealt with as the law directs.

THE Selectmen also desire the Inhabitants of the Town or others, who know of any Breaches of the Law, or Disorders committed by Persons licensed to retail Spirituous Liquors, to inform thereof, that proper Measures may be taken to suppress such Licences.

Yesterday arrived here Capt. Cummings, in 9 Weeks from Liverpool.

Those who have a Mind to raise Mulberry Trees for manufactoring Silk, are reminded that this Week is the proper Time to collect Mulberries for Seed, which may be sown any Time this Fall.

On *Thursday* next 30th Inst.

At Three o'Clock Afternoon,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

A Variety of India low-priz'd Silks, which will be put up in Gown Patterns,—at the same Time and Place will be sold a Variety of other Goods. J. Russell, Auctioneer.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Company of *Cushing & Newmarch*, either by Bond, Book or Note, are desired ONCE FOR ALL to pay what they owe to the Subscriber, or they may expect to be sued without farther Notice, which will not only be chargeable to them, but disagreable to their humble Servant,

JONATHAN CUSHING.

To be sold by public Vendue, TO-MORROW, at the House of *Mary Shepherd*, near the Rev. Dr. *Byles's* Meeting-House;

THE Shop Goods belonging to said *Shepherd*, consisting of too many Articles to be here enumerated.

The Sale to begin at Three o'Clock P. M.

On THURSDAY NEXT,

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A great Variety of valuable Articles, being a Consignment, viz. Broad Cloth, Serges, Velvets, Irish Hollands, Checks, strip'd Hollands, sundry Pieces of Silks, Muslins, Cambricks, India Chinces, Callicoes, plain Lawns, Handkerchiefs, silk, linnen and cotton knit Patterns, &c. &c. —Some House Furniture, as Tables, Chairs, a Mehogany Desk, &c. Silver Watches, &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday,

A general Assortment of European Goods, Houshold Furniture, Silver Watches, &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Tuesday Six o'Clock.

IRISH Linnens, Dowlas, Corduroy, Mens and Womens Hose, Checks, Knit Patterns, Check Handkerchiefs, Paper Hangings, Knives, Razors, Buckles, Chalk, Snuff, Corks, Garterings, Ribbons, &c. Curtains, Blankets, Beds, Bedsteds, Looking-Glasses, Chairs, Pictures and other Furniture,—a Horse Cart, sundry Watches, Books, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Alsom from Monti Christi, Whiting from Madeira, Jgerfol from Surrinam, Howland from Newfoundland, Fitchgerald from Quebec, Porter from Georgia.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Five Whites. No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Four.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 44 *m. after* 12		*Friday* 32 *m. after* 3	
Tuesday, 27 *m. after* 1		*Saturday*, 19 *m. after* 4	
Wednesday, 13 *m. aft.* 2		*Lord's-day*, 7 *m. aft.* 5	
Thursday, 0 *m. aft.* 3		*First Day*, 6 *Mor.*	

11111111 vide the Billeting Act page 274, Vol. 2. ¶ vide the Declaratory Act page 792.

§ In endeavouring to Inforce Stamp Act * Thus the enemies of America ought to be rewarded!

Sam[l] Abbot

HAS Imported in the last Ships from LONDON A general Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season, which he sells by Wholesale or Retail, at the cheapest Rates, at his Shop the Corner of Wing's-Lane near the Town Dock, *Boston*.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, by Order of His Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court.

The Real Estate of Mr. *James Ridgway*, Junr.

deceased, consisting of a Dwelling-House and Land adjoining, situate in Middlecot-Street, so called, opposite to Mr. *Callender*, Baker. Said Estate to be sold on Tuesday the 28th Day of *July* next, at the Dwelling-House aforesaid.

Boston, June 16, 1767.

Just Imported, and to be sold by

Benjamin Andrews, Jun.

At the corner Store opposite the Swing-Bridge.

A Parcel of tann'd Leather, as Sole Leather, dintle or handle Leather in whole Hides, suitable for Curriers, Sweat and Sadler's Leather; also a few Calf Skins.

N. B. He gives Cash for Flaxseed.

John Hunt.

HAS Imported in the last Ships from *LONDON* and *BRISTOL*, AND SELLS At the very lowest Rates by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop newly opened, opposite the Heart and Crown in Cornhill, *BOSTON*,

NAils, tacks, and brads of all sizes, best window glass, best London wool-cards, best gun powder, bar-lead, shot, English and German steel, warming and frying pans, best London pewter dishes, plates, basons, porringers, spoons, quart pots, tea pots, pepper boxes, bed pans, best hard metal plates, iron and wood coffee-mills, all sorts of locks, hinges, bolts, latches, compasses, box-rules, chizzels, hammers, iron squares, hand-saws, &c. kitchen & parlour bellows, shovels and tongs, andirons, chimney hooks, iron and brass candlesticks, snuffers, box irons and stands, iron and brass wire, coffin handles and nails, all sorts shoe-maker's tools, brass cocks, a compleat assortment brass furniture for desks and book cases, &c. very low, brass scales and weights, gimblets, tap-boarers, box compasses, iron and brass jews-harps, curling tongs, brass chaise nails, curry-combs, a great variety shoe and knee buckles, sleeve buttons, awl blades, and hafts, a variety coat and jacket buttons, snuff and tobacco boxes, spectacles, velvet corks, all sorts of sadlers ware, with a great variety of other articles too many to be enumerated.

N. B. The above Goods will be sold as low as can be bought (without Exception) at any Store or Shop in TOWN.

Just Imported, and to be Sold by

Harbottle Dorr,

At his Shop (adjoining to the House of Mr. *Martin Gay*) almost opposite to the Cornfields in Union-Street, Boston,

A Fine Assortment of Braziery, Iron-mongery, and Cutlery Ware, by Wholesale or Retail, cheap for Cash, *viz.*

Nails, Brads & Tacks of all sorts	Smiths Vices, Anvils
English & German Steel	Powder and Shot
Bar and sheet lead	Best French and English Flints, Tin Plates
Carpenters Tools	Furniture for Desks
Joiners ditto	Most sorts of Locks
All sorts of Pewter Dishes	Brass & Iron Candlesticks
Plates and Basons	Warming & Frying Pans
Brass Kettles and Skillets of all sizes	With a great Variety of other Articles.

N. B. An Assortment of Ship Chandlery Ware.

WILLIAM HAWES,

Sadler and Chaise-maker, opposite Quaker Meeting-House, in BOSTON.

MAKES and sells Chaises, Chairs, Sadles, Bridles, &c. &c. in the neatest Manner.

N. B. Said *Hawes* takes old Chaise in part of Pay for new: Likewise has a good second-hand fall-back Chaise to sell.

Taken up by *Richard Fuller* of

Newton, a pale red COW, white under the Belly, and some white Spots on her Side: Whoever has lost said Cow, may have her again paying Charges.

Newton, July 9, 1767.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, by

Edward Church,

And to be sold very low for Cash, at his Store in Newbury-Street;

A General Assortment of Goods, among which are, a Parcel of very rich black Sattins 7,8 wide, and a Variety of other Silks, plain Lawns, &c.

JUST Open'd, and now

ready for Sale, by

Jolley Allen,

At his Shop about Midway between the Governor's and the Town-House, and almost Opposite the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill,

BOSTON.

A very large and genteel Assortment of English and India Goods, fit for all Seasons, too many to be enumerated seperately in an Advertisement.——

With a large Assortment of Irish Linnens, light and dark ground Callicoes and Patches, some very low priz'd, silver'd and other Ribbons, with Necklaces, Earrings, Pendants and Head-flowers; with silver Tippets and Turbans, sprig'd sattins and Capuchine Silks, some very low priz'd, Womens silk Gloves and Mitts, some extraordinary good, different colors, long silk Purses, Callimancoes of all Colours, low priz'd; superfine London German Serges of most Colours, at 36s. per Yard, with Shalloons, Tammies, and Durants of all Colours and Prizes, plain and silk Sagathees and Duroys of the newest and most fashionable Colours very low priz'd, neat Damascus for Mens Jackets, Womens English flower'd and plain Russel Shoes, of several Colours very good, at a Dollar a Pair, Womens Lyn-made Callimanco Shoes, at 30s. O.T. a Pair, very neat China Cups and Saucers very low priced, and am determined to sell all the above Articles in the same Proportion as those which have the Prices fix'd to them.

Choice London Bohea Tea by the Chest, Hundred, Dozen or Half Dozen, at the lowest Prices, with great Encouragement to Retailers; and 30s. O. T. by the single Pound, 15s. the Half Pound, and 7s. 6d. the Quarter of a Pound.

Also choice French Indigo

by large or small Quantities.

N. B. The above Tea and Indigo are warranted of the best Kind; and if they prove otherwise will be taken back, and the Money returned by the said *Jolley Allen*.

THE Estate of Mr. *Thomas Hartly*, late of *Boston*, Cordwainer, deceased, being rendered Insolvent, and Six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: The Commissioners appointed to receive and examine said Claims, Give Notice, that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in *Boston*, on the second Wednesday in the six following Months, from Seven to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

July 11, 1767.

THE Estate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Mowest*, late of *Dorchester*, Widow, deceased, being rendered Insolvent; the Commissioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate, will meet for that Purpose at the British Coffee-House in King-street, *Boston*, on the second Tuesday in this and the five following Months, from Seven to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boston, July 1, 1767.

Any Gentleman that has or may have a Mind to make use of the Cold Bath in Cambridge-Street in New-Boston, are informed, That it is now in very good Order, and will be kept so by *Joseph Dawson*—Who will supply any Person with large red Currants, to make Wine or Gellies, by the Bushel or small Quantity, cheap, if fetch'd from the Garden.

Adino Paddock,

At his Shop in Common-Street,

HAS to sell several second-hand Chaises.

He carries on the Coach and Chaise-making Business, as usual, in all its Branches; and will take old Chaises in part Pay for new. Neat's-Foot Oil, and Horse Nets to sell.

Imported from LONDON,

In the Captains *Smith* and *Lyde*, and to be Sold by

Jane Eustis,

At her Shop the North Side of the Town-House;

A Large and beautiful Assortment Silks, Cap Laces, Umbrellas of all sizes, Mens and Womens fix Hose from 8*s.* to 28*s.* per Pair, Mens white silk Gloves, Womens black and white silk Gloves and Mitts, a variety of Linnens, stone Shoe, Knee, Stock and Girdle Buckles and Broaches, Flowers, Ribbons, silver Trimmings, new-fashion Straw Hats & Bonnets; with a great Variety other Goods, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement, all which she will sell at very low Rate for Cash only. She has a few Sets of *Clarissa* and *Pamela*, and a Parcel Tippets and Turbans, which she will sell for less than the prime Cost.

JUST PUBLISHED,

INFANT Baptism from Heaven: Two Discourses; the second Edition,—with an Appendix obviating some Objections offered against the Truths asserted; and some other Remarks upon the late remarkable Performance of Mr. Hezekiah Smith. By JONATHAN PARSONS, A. M. Minister of Presbyterian Church in Newbury-Port. Printed and sold by William M'Alpine, in Marlborough-Street, Boston. The Subscribers for Mr. Hutchinson's Sermon, intitled, Valour for the Truth, are desired to call or send for their Books, which is this Day published by William M'Alpine.

Said M'Alpine has lately published a neat Impression of Dr. Watt's Psalms and Hymns, and a Number of other Books in Divinity, History, &c. which he will sell at the very lowest Prices.

English Loaf Sugar,

by the Hogshead or single Loaf, Bristol Beer by the Hogshead—Nails, Powder, Shott, Lead, Window Glass, Pewter Dishes, &c. Brass Kettles, English and German Steel, Scythes, Sickles, with all sorts of Hard Ware Goods, to be sold by

Joseph & Daniel Waldo,

Near the Town-House in King-street, Boston.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

And Sold by Philip Freeman, *in Union-Street; and by* Philip Freeman, *jun. at the South-End, near Liberty-Tree.* [Price One Pistereen.]

A Short and plain Narrative of the late Work of God's Spirit at *Chebacco* in *Ipswich*, in the Years 1763 and 1764: Together with some Account of the Fourth Church of Christ in *Ipswich* in admitting Members.—And their Defence of said Conduct. By *John Cleaveland*, A.M. Pastor of said Church.

Numb. 23. 23. "—*According to this Time, it "shall be said of Jacob and of Israel, what hath "God wrought!*"

"Neh. 4. 17. *They which builded on the Wall, "and they that bare the Burdens, with those that "laded, every one with one of his Hands wrought "in the Work, and with the other Hand held a "Weapon.*"

RAN-away from the Subscribers last Night, an indented Servant Man, Nicholas Cody by Name, a Native of Ireland, about 20 Years of Age, of short Stature, hath his own Hair inclining to black and short; and carried off with him a blue Coat, 4 Jackets of different colours, 1 Pair Breechees, 4 shirts, 3 Pair stockings, double-channel pumps, and a long pair trowsers. Whoever shall take up and convey said Servant to the subscribers shall have *EIGHT DOLLARS* Reward. All Masters of Vessels and others, are forbid concealing or carrying him off on Penalty of the Law.

BOIES & CLARK.

Milton, July 13, 1767.

N. B. On his right arm, above his shirt wrist-band, is done with gun-powder our Saviour on the Cross, with the Letters N. C.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE and Sold by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1767.

MONDAY, July 27. 1767. [NUMB. 1662.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

To the Publiſhers of the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your next.

IN the Boſton Evening-Poſt of the 6th & 13th Inſtant, *Major Joſeph Hawley* has been pleaſed to "*make an eſſay*" to give the public a *faithful account, under his hand*, of the old Berkſhire affair, "*with remarks thereon.*"—And this Eſſay is, if I underſtand him, profeſſedly in anſwer to my account of this matter, "*publiſhed in the Boſton Evening-Poſt for the fifth of January laſt.*" *An anſwer* to a ſhort account given ſix months ago, at firſt appearance, ſeems like one born *out of due ſeaſon*; and if, *in February laſt Major Hawley* was, as he declares, "'*quite ſenſible that my account was far from what I declared it to be,*" *faithful* and *impartial*, the public might juſtly reproach him with want of becoming zeal *pro bono publico*, thus to lie ſtill for five long months without attempting to undeceive them; eſpecially conſidering that the *Major*, being upon the very *ſpot of action*, and from *other circumſtances*, muſt be preſumed to be moſt intimately acquainted with all the *manœuvres* of that affair. But I confeſs the *Major* has aſſigned a good and ſufficient reaſon, for his long ſilence; "I was," ſays he, "*then* UNABLE *to make* ANY ANSWER *to it, by reaſon of my* ILL STATE *of health, and am* STILL *in a very* ILL CAPACITY *of doing it, on the* SAME ACCOUNT."—And I dare aſſure him, for his conſolation, that all his readers, gentle and ſimple, will readily acknowledge, not only that he has fairly excuſed himſelf for delaying ſo long, but alſo that, upon the ſame reaſon, he might well have juſtified his continuing ſilent till ſufficient *ability* and *capacity* had been given him. However, let the *Major*'s *ability* and *capacity* be more enlarged or limitted, as he has been pleaſed publicly to charge *Philanthrop* with the two great crimes of *unfaithfulneſs* and *partiality*, he cannot be diſpleaſed if *Philanthrop* freely examineth the proofs brought to ſupport the charge; and if it appears that *Major Hawley* has not pointed out one ſingle inſtance of unfaithfulneſs or partiality in *Philanthrop*'s account; if on the contrary, the account of facts given by the *Major* himſelf, agrees preciſely in all eſſentials, with that ſtated by *Philanthrop*; and if, conſequently, it appears evident that the ground and motive of the *Major*'s making his *Eſſay*, was not and could not be, as he pretends, "*to give a true, perfect, impartial and faithful account, inſtead of an imperfect, maimed, unfaithful, partial account given by Philanthrop.*"——I ſay, if this appears to be the caſe, he ſurely will not, and cannot reaſonably take offence, if *Philanthrop*, from a love of truth, and from a firm perſwaſion that it is for the *benefit* of the *public*, and that they have an undoubted *right* to know *characters* as they *really are*, ſhould endeavor to inveſtigate and point out to public view, the genuine motives of the *Major*'s extraordinary conduct in this affair: This liberty, he, upon his own principles, cannot deny me, even "*though* MAJOR HAWLEY'*s reputation ſhould be abated thereby.*"—For, as he very well obſerves, "*it is they who behave unworthily who injure their reputations, and not he who faithfully relates their conduct.*"——

Major Hawley, in what he calls the introduction, has repeatedly intimated that I have *knowingly endeavored to impoſe on the public an unfaithful and partial account of what is called the Berkſhire affair, inſtead of a faithful and impartial one.*—He then quotes a paſſage of mine, on which he is pleaſed to beſtow ſome encomiums, with a view, as it ſeems, of applying it to his favorite topic, the *Berkſhire affair*—he tells us of 'a *ſimple ſtory*, told 'by a *certain perſon*, of but *common credit, without* 'evidence, to ſupport it, which convinced the houſe 'of repreſentatives of the people's danger.'—He then, in the abundance of his humility, lets us know 'that he is willing to be quite explicit and 'plainly to declare that this extraordinary, *barely* 'credible perſon was no other than himſelf; and 'that this *ſimple ſtory* was the tale of the *Berkſhire* 'affair, told in the houſe of repreſentatives.'—I would only obſerve here, that this account of the *Major*'s reflects but little credit on the prudence or firmneſs of the honorable houſe, as it makes them to an extraordinary degree, both credulous and timid; I do not know what houſe *Major Hawley* intends, but ſure I am, the preſent worthy & honorable houſe of repreſentatives could never be ſo dup'd as to have their fears alarmed, by a *ſimple tale*, told by one whoſe *credit* was not *well eſtabliſhed*, and without any *evidence* to ſupport it; this goes beyond my obſervation, the truth of which it is brought to ſupport; for I there ſuppoſe the "ſimple narration of facts to be *ſupported* by *evidence.*"—He next declares his reſolution 'to give 'a faithful account of this affair, to the *public*, for 'two reaſons eſpecially; one is that they may judge 'whether that affair was truly and fairly related 'by him in the houſe of repreſentatives, the other, 'whether the account thereof given by *Philanthrop*, 'is either what he promiſed, viz. an impartial 'account, or what he pronounced it to be, a faith-'ful one.'—The firſt of theſe reaſons, I muſt obſerve, has nothing to do with the point upon which the *Major* ſets out, namely, to prove *my* account partial, &c.—I have never ſaid a word about the *Major*'s account in the houſe; nay, I am not abſolutely certain that I ever heard of his giving any account at all, in the houſe; but be this as it may, how is the public to judge of this matter? *Philanthrop* has given one account in a public paper; *Major Hawley* has given another in the houſe of repreſentatives, which he ſuppoſeth the public knew nothing about; (for he ſays "*its probable the "ſame information given to the people themſelves "would have had the ſame effect on them.*") And now he is about to give another account to the public, by which they are to judge whether the account which he gave in the houſe, and which they knew nothing of, was true and fair. Certainly the *Major*'s reaſoning powers were wretchedly beclouded when he wrote this; unleſs he has full proof that the public are as credulous as he has been pleaſed to repreſent the honorable houſe to be, which I very much doubt.

His ſecond reaſon is in point; and if he has proved partiality and unfaithfulneſs in my account, I own he has performed his engagements; this is now to be examined. And in order to a right determination on this point, it is neceſſary to ſtate the queſtion clearly and explicitly. The queſtion then is, *whether in the account of the Berkſhire affair publiſh'd by me in the Boſton Evening-Poſt for the fifth of January laſt, I either added or omitted any circumſtances which were* MATERIAL *to a right underſtanding of the nature, conduct and event of that proſecution againſt Warren?* I uſe the word *material*, becauſe I cannot conceive that I am guilty of the *Major*'s charge, in that I have omitted in my account divers minute particulars, with which *Major Hawley* has thought proper with ſcrupulous nicety to ſwell his eſſay to a tedious ſize; ſuch as the particular day on which the court of ſeſſions was held—the Preſentment at full length—the names of the witneſſes—the atteſtation of the clerk of the peace, and of the clerk of aſſize—the return of the jury at the ſeſſions, *modo & formâ*—the coſts taxed by the court of ſeſſions in pounds, ſhillings and pence—the advice given to Warren by his counſel learned in the law, (who, the Major afterwards, by changing his ſtile from the *third* to the *firſt* perſon ingeniouſly gives us to underſtand was *Joſeph Hawley, Eſq;*)—the ſaid council's apprehenſions upon which the advice was founded, and which produced an appeal—the names of the juſtices of the ſuperior court preſent at the trial on the appeal—the firſt riot at Laneſborough, for which there was *no proſecution*—the *exact number* of thoſe who acceded to Warren's propoſal, within *four* or *five* days from the *ſixth* of November, (very cautiouſly related by the *Major*)—— who call'd Peter, *old Devil*——who was uppermoſt in the ſquabble—how long *Jones* kept *Abel* undermoſt, and how long *Noah* pummeled Jones on the floor.——At what inſtant the attack became general, and how they then cuff'd and bang'd and ſwore and tore—The challenge to ſettle the matter with the officers, by a ſolemn diſquiſition of the *point of law*, over a mug of Flip, (without counſel)—and the threatning with which the affray ended.——Theſe and many other trifling circumſtances, however they may ſubſerve the deſign of adorning, embelliſhing and ſetting off the work, cannot be called *material* to the main queſtion; and therefore my omitting to interlard my plain narration with them, ought not ſurely to be imputed to me as inſtances of partiality and unfaithfulneſs—if they may, I, by the ſame rule, may retort upon the *Major*, and ſay his account is partial and unfaithful, becauſe he has omitted to tell us the names of the grand jurors, and of the petit jurors at both courts—whether it was at the raiſing of a *houſe* or a *barn*, that the confederacy was compleated—and how many mugs of Flip were drank at the tavern before the attack became general; which I cannot ſuppoſe the *Major* would allow to be fair argument, My deſign, in what I before publiſhed on this ſubject, was to counteract the baſe attempt of an anonymous writer, who by darkly hinting at an *affair at Berkſhire*, endeavored to raiſe in the minds of the good people of this province, groundleſs fears and jealouſies of the chief juſtice, as being diſpoſed to conſtrue the leaſt *animadverſion*, into *high treaſon*, and to revenge himſelf &c.—In order to undeceive my countrymen, I gave them what I then believed on good authority, and *Major Hawley* has now confirmed, to be a *true* and *impartial* account of that affair in all it's material circumſtances, ſo as to enable them to judge of the good or ill conduct of his Honor, and of the *patriotiſm* or *wickedneſs* of the *inſinuator*. The facts I related, were in ſubſtance, theſe, 'That after the 'firſt of November 1765, ſome people in Laneſbo-'rough, from an apprehenſion that priſoners for 'debt, could not have the liberty of the yard, tho't 'it beſt for all in the town to join and prevent the 'impriſoning of any one in the town, for debt—'that on the 26th of the ſame month this was pro-'poſed to a conſiderable number of the inhabitants 'aſſembled at a raiſing—that ſeveral of the compa-'ny expreſſed their approbation of the propoſal, 'and none of them objected to it—that, the ſame 'evening the company went to the tavern, and one '*Morſe* a deputy ſheriff, with another officer, came 'into the tavern, not knowing the company was 'there—that *Morſe*, ſeeing there one *John Frank-'lin*, againſt whom he had an execution, iſſued be-'fore the firſt of November, arreſted him—and that '*Morſe*, or the other officer, arreſted alſo another 'perſon for debt—that thereupon there was a cry 'that the officers were come—and immediately 'part of the company got together, fell furiouſly 'upon the officers---drove them with their aſſiſtants 'above twenty rods from the houſe, and reſcued 'the priſoners—that one *Seth Warren*, who was at 'ſome diſtance from the houſe, being told the offi-'cers were there, haſten'd and joined in oppoſing 'them, and was very active in reſcuing the priſo-'ners and driving away the officers—that for this, '*Seth Warren*, with nine others, at the court of ſeſ-'ſions, were indicted for a riot on the 26th of No-'vember aſſaulting *John Morſe*, and reſcuing *John 'Franklin* his priſoner—that *Seth Warren* was found 'guilty by twelve good and lawful men of the 'county, and was fined three pounds—that *Warren* 'appealed to the ſuperior court—that his counſel 'then urged, firſt, that as the executions were *not 'ſtamp'd* the officers had no authority to arreſt or 'impriſon—ſecondly, that the company being law-'fully aſſembled, what was done by *Warren* and 'others, could not amount to a riot—that both 'theſe exceptions were particularly anſwer'd by the 'attorney general—and that the opinion of the 'whole court was againſt *Warren*'s counſel on both 'points—that a ſecond jury declared him guilty—'and that the court fined him, as the ſeſſions had 'done, in three pounds—and ordered him to be 'bound for his good behaviour until the next term '—the chief juſtice obſerving that the court had 'regard to the particular circumſtances of the peo-'ple at that time, and on that conſideration had 'agreed upon a more moderate penalty than ſuch 'an offence ordinarily required.'——

This is, in ſubſtance, the account I gave before, which, if *Major Hawley* will compare with the indictment and with his own account, I am ſure he will find himſelf bound by his *word*, by his religion, and by his honor, "*publickly to own his error, and to aſk pardon for the injury he has done me,*" in charging me with *knowingly* giving a *partial* and *unfaithful* account, inſtead of an *impartial* and *faithful* one. Let any one compare the accounts, and he will find them in all *material* points the ſame; from which it will appear, with irreſiſtable evidence, that the *Major*'s deſign in republiſhing, was not, as he pretends, to

give

give an *impartial* and *faithful* account, instead of an *unfaithful partial* one given by Philanthrop. What the grounds and motives of his conduct herein are, remains to be enquired into, and will be best discovered, by reviewing and considering his *Remarks*; by carefully examining his *curious Law*; by critically enquiring into the tendency of his many indecent and injurious expressions respecting those whom he is bound by the strongest ties of duty and gratitude to esteem and honor—this enquiry will afford a clue by which to trace his conduct to it's genuine spring. But as the *Major* has divided his Essay into two parts, confining himself, in the first, principally to his state of the case; I shall take the same liberty; and having shewn to all who will be at the pains of comparing them, that his account is not materially variant from mine, and consequently that his design is not what he pretends, I shall reserve my observations on his remarks for the subject of another paper, wherein the Major may assure himself he will find nothing but what his own conscience will approve. vide Pa Philanthrop. 694

[redacted] *Dr. Williamson's Narrative of the extraordinary Case of a late Great Commoner, which he is said to have made public in order to vindicate his Conduct from the blame he had incurred by desisting his Visits to the Patient as soon as he discovered his Insanity;* [redacted]

I HAVE now done what the aspersions cast upon my character have forced me to do, stated the facts to the public, & leave them to judge whether I was sufficiently warranted to refuse that assistance, which the partiality of the family, rather than my abilities, made them expect from me, till the moment I did. I knew it has been said that I might & ought to have pronounced him totally insane and incurable from the first day of my attendance, but I am not so rash; I have learned with Hippocrates, *nil desperandum*; and whoever considers the amazing recoveries sometimes performed by the efforts of nature, with the co-efficient powers of medicine, and how irksome it is to blast at once the hopes of an anxious family, will not blame me for having delayed my judgment, and given my attendance as long as there were any hopes left of the return of his reason. The candid reader will recollect, that I had not at that time those pregnant proofs of his insanity, which have appeared since I left him, and which had not shewed themselves during the time of my attendance. I do not deny, that on particular subjects, such as dispensing power, the reduction of the land tax, and some others, he expressed himself in a manner which betrayed a temporary suspension of the powers of reason. But this situation was mixed with long and lucid intervals, & tho' I shall now scarcely gain credit, I do declare upon the word of an honest man, in justice to my patient, and in justice to the means used for his recovery, that I heard him discourse upon several topics, such as the Manilla ransom, the mischief of uninhabited boroughs, the dearness of provisions, the necessity of triennial parliaments, and the like good subjects, somewhat like a projector, but by no means in such a manner as to warrant confinement; and tho' there commonly ensued a total oblivium, a consequent drowsiness, and such vague and desultory expressions, as were plainly, in the words of Celsus, *ægri somnia*, yet I could not bring myself to think this state sufficient to justify my deserting of his lordship. Had I indeed been an ear witness of those intemperate sallies of his which have wantonly been published, I should not have attended him so long; but I do solemnly assure the public, that all those innocent ravings, concerning the forfeiture of the charter of the East India company, the design of seizing their property without hearing their pretentions, &c. which have since broken from him, and left no doubt of the disorder of his mind, never escaped him during my attendance, or till some days after I had pronounced him totally incurable.

Upon what ground those gentlemen proceed, who attend a patient much fitter for St. Luke's than Bethlehem, themselves can best tell; or will I absolutely declare it impossible for him to be restored to temporary gleams of reason. Time and nature, an abstemious diet, and a total retirement, may do much; but my 25 years practice gives me no room to think him within the reach of ordinary remedies. His relations may be amused with hopes of a sudden and speedy cure, and with that intention may be tempted to try nostrums and quack remedies, for in this age of mountebanks and credulity, what is it some will not promise, & others believe. Some may give and others receive hopes, I frankly own I can give none. I have, thank God, some reputation to lose; I have lived in the parish of St. James 29 years this May, and maintained my family credibly by my practice, and despise the insidious arts which have been used upon this occasion to injure me. As to the poor unhappy patient, I bear him no ill will; so far from it, that I feel for him the truest compassion, and am ready to join with the most sanguine of his physicians in their wishes (not hopes) of his recovery. I visited him as long as I could, and have forborn it only to avoid the pain which the hearing such rambling and inconsistent discourse must give to a compassionate mind. For, and that is a most alarming circumstance of his case, his thoughts are wholly turned upon politics, having ever made it my observation, that when the mind is seized upon by such objects, the disorder becomes most desperate. His, therefore is the most inveterate of all the maniacal tribe. It is indeed the state of the forlorn wretches in Moorfields, who, decking themselves with crowns and sceptres of straw, fancy, while they lay stretched on their miserable pallets, that they are guiding councils, overawing parliaments, raising taxes, or flattering kings; nor do I perceive any difference, except that the humanity of the governor of Bedlam has locked them up from public view, while the ill judged lenity of his lordship's friends, leaves him exposed to the intruding visits of those who heighten his disorder; while he is said to be, tho' I scarcely believe the report, permitted to air without a strait waistcoat every day in hyde park.

Having thus laid a state of facts before the public, it is with them to determine on the propriety of my conduct. If I do not greatly deceive myself, I have preserved in this affair, a temperate medium. I did not precipitately and at once declare him totally insane, till the clearest, repeated, and irresistable proofs, no longer permitted me to doubt of, or to conceal it, nor have I, from the first moment of my conviction that it is a confirmed mania, ever attempted to amuse the family by giving delusory hopes and useless medicines, or robbing them by taking fees.——

As I think an honest man cannot be two explicit upon these occasions, should therefore any further information be wanting, I am to be met with at my house in Piccadilly, from ten to twelve, except on hospital mornings; between two and three at the Smyrna, and at the usual hours at Batson's.

RUSSELL WILLIAMSON,
M. D. F. R. S. & F. S. A.

To *Democritus*.

ALTERNATE confessions and denials issue so freely from some persons, that these with their hints of some magazines of scandal yet unbroached, and sly inuendoes of being loaded with mighty secrets, obtained in closest friendship, give their productions a formidable aspect. Threaten again, Democritus, as you or the good-natur'd Philo Physic did to Mr. Edes, that if I did not cease writing you would be obliged to expose me. If I be a villain, a person acquainted with 'hair breadth 'scapes,' you owe your country an explanation on that subject, as much as you and your zealous brethren do on the other first agitated; but alas, too many obstacles lie in the way of either. Could you boast the character either for capacity or integrity in any one town, that I have sustained in three provinces, and begin to obtain in a fourth and fifth, your name need not covet so close a covering. Important man! out with all your secrets at once and let us be done with them. A dunghill should never be removed by piecemeal. If the country be not yet tired with hearing a man called an Empiric and a Rascal, by a group of unworthy wretches, that turn the liberty of the press into a such a sink of licentiousness, that the greatest friend to liberty must needs be ashamed of it, I must conclude them a patient people—— I have always held the press so sacred that what is affirmed there, respecting any man's character, has been regarded by me with the same solemnity as if affirmed under oath, before a magistrate; and indeed I think none will dispute it should with more. Those therefore who can without scruple, in despite to their own honor and conscience, issue one continued scene of falshood and slander for months together, and that from presses too that never meddled with such things before, must when thoroughly known be as thoroughly despised and detested by every man that has the least regard for his own safety—A thing affirmed of any man in any court, to his damage and discredit, is false and malicious, if the affirmant being once and again called upon for evidence, he cannot or will not produce it.

But all of a sudden the whole affair is transformed to a 'little innocent raillery.' It was truly a very proper time for a gentleman who 'sincerely affirms he would not injure me,' to indulge in such raillery—Again, I must cease my pertinaceous scribbling to prevent my being sought for in the dark; *mutato nomine de te narratur fabula*. Who is to suffer if you (nobody) Anonymus, Democritus, Philo Physic, W. and all the conspiracy of you cease and be no more seen? I dare engage 'the discerning few' are pretty well sated with your delicacies, and assure yourselves the many are heartily sick of them—Self-defence forced me to write, and I wrote to the purpose: You felt it, and soon left the merits of the cause, and have ever since fatigued us with noise of 'vain boasting and self-sufficiency.' Which for the future to prevent, assure yourself you will be troubled with nothing further on the subject from—

Tho. Young.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

Capt. Sinclair in 8 Weeks from London, informs, that the mail for New York was dispatched from London for Falmouth the 23d of May.

LONDON, *May* 18.

THE Earl of Chatham was so well recovered last Saturday, as to be able to take an airing on horse-back.

The learned Dr. Witherspoon, lately elected President of the College in New Jersey, has wrote a letter to the Governors of said College, declining to accept of that high and important trust.

A diamond stomacher is now making for a lady of quality, against his Majesty's birth day, valued at 25,000 guineas.

May 20. 'Tis said the Earl of Chatham will shortly resign the office of Lord Privy Seal, and that the Earl of Egmont will be sworn in his room.

Several more changes are talked of.

We hear from Birmingham & Sheffield, that a number of artificers in the Hard Ware manufactures have lately embark'd for New-York & Philadelphia.

We hear there are on board the Prince Frederick from South America, several Patagonians.

Yesterday there was a grand board of trade held, where many of the American agents attended upon the dispute of lands granted in North America.

It is said General Paoli has ordered all his ports to be shut against the Jesuits taking refuge there.

May 21. Yesterday his Majesty went to the house of peers and gave his assent to 18 public bills.

A late important Resolution, we are assured, was carried by 180 to 98.

Extract from the Votes of the House of Commons of Great Britain, the 15th of May 1767.

Resolved, THAT it appears to this Committee, that the House of Representatives of the province of *New York*, have, in direct disobedience of the legislature of *Great Britain*, refused to make provision for supplying with necessaries his Majesty's troops in such manner as is required by an act of parliament made in the 5th year of his Majesty's reign, intitled, *An act to amend and render more effectual, in his Majesty's dominions in America, an act passed in this present session of Parliament, entitled, an act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army & their quarters.*

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that an act of assembly hath been passed in the said province, for furnishing the barracks in the cities of *New York* and *Albany*, with firewood and candles, and the other necessaries therein mentioned, for his Majesty's forces, inconsistent with the provisions, and in opposition to the directions of the said act of parliament.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that until provision shall have been made by the said assembly for furnishing the King's troops with all the necessaries required by the said act of parliament, the Governor, Council and Assembly, be respectively restrained and prohibited, from passing or assenting to any act of assembly for any other purpose whatsoever.

The first Resolution being read a second time; the House was moved, that an act, entitled, *An act to amend and render more effectual, in his Majesty's dominions in America, an act, intitled, an act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army & their quarters*, might be read.

And the same being read accordingly; a motion was made, and the question being put, that the said Resolution be re-committed. It passed in the negative.

A motion was made, and the question being put, that, for the better securing the dependency of his Majesty's dominions in America, upon the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain, all Persons within his Majesty's said dominions, who shall be elected or appointed Governor, Member of the Council, General Assembly, House of Representatives, or General Court, of any province, within the same; and also all other persons within the same; who, by any Charter, act of parliament, or provincial law, are required to take the oaths of allegiance & abjuration, be required to subscribe a declaration, 'That the 'colonies and plantations in America are, and of 'right ought to be, subordinate unto, and dependant upon, the imperial Crown and Parliament of 'Great Britain; and that the King's Majesty, by & 'with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual 'and temporal, and commons of Great Britain, in 'parliament assembled had, hath, & of right ought 'to have, full power and authority to make laws & 'statutes, of sufficient force and validity, to bind 'the colonies, & people of America, subjects of the 'Crown of Great Britain, in all cases whatsoever.'

It passed in the negative.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that He will be graciously pleased to confer some marks of his royal favor, on those Governors & Officers in the several colonies, who distinguished themselves by their zeal and fidelity in supporting the dignity of the Crown, the just rights of Parliament, and the supreme authority of *Great Britain* over the Colonies, during the late disturbances in *America*.

† This is a Burlesque on that Great and Good Lord Chatham — vide page 687
1 Pill. ◊ Page 688 in y^e^ Margin For the reference, &c

CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina,

July 6. They write from Penſacola, that a reinforcement of Spaniſh troops was arrived at New-Orleans, part whereof, with a convoy of proviſions, and a great many preſents for the Indians, was gone up the Miſſiſippi, to take poſſeſſion of their territories, on the weſtern ſide of that river, ceded to Spain.

Capt. Dawſon, in 4 days from Providence, informs That ſome wreckers had found two of the galleons, formerly mentioned in this paper as loſt, and got a conſiderable quantity of treaſure out of them. And that no leſs than 27 veſſels were out upon the wreck of one, ſaid to have had 12 millions of dollars on board.

We hear, that the ſucceſsful planting and manufacturing of hemp in this province laſt year, has induced ſeveral gentlemen to ſend for proper perſons from England, and other parts, to carry on the rope making buſineſs here, in conſequence of which we may in a few months, expect to ſee two, three or more ropewalks opened.

NEW-YORK. *July* 20.

The 17th, 28th, and 46th regiments, we hear, will embark on board the tranſports, lately arrived here, as ſoon as they can be got ready for their reception. Such of thoſe forces as are here, are now quartered on Bedlow's-Iſland, in order to be kept in the greater readineſs to embark.

Capt. Sawyer, from Martinico, adviſes, that a Brig. Capt. Montgomery, from this place, arrived off that iſland, but was not permitted to trade, and went away for Dominico.—He further adviſes, that the ports were to be open for Bread till the 1ſt of September, but that there was ſo much there already, it would ſcarce fetch any thing.

HARTFORD, July 20.

On the riſing of a Thunder Storm, early laſt Friday Morning, one Samuel Darby, of Canterbury, left his Houſe, while his Family were in Bed, and went to his Brother's who lived in the Neighbourhood, & ſat down in the Fire-Place, where he had not been more than a Minute, when the Lightning ſtruck the Chimney, and kill'd him in an Inſtant. His Brother and Siſter, who were in Bed, in the ſame Room, were wounded by the falling of ſome of the Stones from the Chimney, but not dangerous. Mr. Darby was about 40 Years old; his leaving home ſo early cannot be accounted for, as he never before appeared to be terrified with Thunder, and the Thunder was not hard when he left his Houſe.

On Thurſday the 2d inſt. a very likely Negro Boy, about 10 or 12 years old, belonging to the Rev'd Nathaniel Hooker of this town, was killed outright by a fall from a Horſe---a Horſe he had often rode ſecurely. It is likely the boy would have eſcaped with life, but having one foot in the ſtirrup leather, inſtead of the iron, could not diſengage it, and ſo was dragg'd round, till his brains were trampled out.

BOSTON, July 27.

☞THE Selectmen, having had general Hints that Gaming is carried on, and other Diſorders are committed in ſeveral publick Houſes in this Town; and that there are private and unlicenſed Houſes of Entertainment, the Maſters of which, preſume to ſell Spirituous Liquors, entertain Clubs, keep a Billiard-Table, and allow Gaming of all ſorts, much to the Prejudice of the Youth of the Town, to the Diſturbance of many of the inhabitants, and open Violation of the wholeſome Laws of the Province, call upon all Gentlemen and well diſpoſed Perſons, who regard the civil and religious Intereſt of the Community, and know of any ſuch Diſorders, to inform thereof in ſuch Manner that the Keepers of public Houſes, and the Maſters of ſuch Houſes of Entertainment as above deſcribed, may be dealt with as the Law directs.

THE Selectmen alſo deſire the Inhabitants of the Town or others, who know of any Breaches of the Law, or Diſorders committed by Perſons licenced to retail Spirituous Liquors, to inform thereof, that proper Meaſures may be taken to ſuppreſs ſuch Licences.

The following Accident lately happened at a Horſe Race in Preſton, in Connecticut, viz. Mr. John Meech, jun. of that Town, who rode one of the Horſes, was forced by his Horſe ſo near a Tree nigh the End of the Race Ground, that his Head ſtruck one of the Limbs, and he died of the Wound in four Hours after.

The ſame Day a large Tree near the Dwelling-Houſe of Jonathan Clark in Lebanon, was ſtruck by Lightning, and two Cows nearly under the Tree were inſtantly killed, and Mrs. Clark who was milking one of them wounded in the Arms, but no other ways hurt: Mr. Clark being near her was conſiderably ſhocked but received no Damage.

The Captains Kirkwood, and Sinclair, are arrived at Quebec from this Place.

We hear from Briſtol, in Rhode Iſland Colony, that a Tyger was ſeen in that Town the Week before laſt, where it had killed ſeveral Dogs.

Yeſterday arrived Capt. Murray in a Brig from Liverpool, which Place he left the 24th of May; the Captains Aſhburne and Genneſte, ſailed from thence a few Days before him, bound to Caſco Bay.

"*Graſton, July* 20. Saturday laſt the Wife of Mr. Thomas Axtell, of this Town, was ſafely delivered of three living Sons, weighing in all 17 pounds 9 ounces. —Mr. Axtell is in his 56th Year, and his Wife in her 40th.—So ſignal an increaſe by a ſecond Wife to one that has brought up a Family, and been ſome Years a Grandfather, and under decline in more Reſpects than one, has drawn in the Kindneſs and Bounty of his Neighbors; and is recommended to the Admiration and Generoſity of all whoſe Hearts may be open'd to give ſome Teſtimonial thereof."

TO-MORROW

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

Will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A Variety of genteel Houſe Furniture, conſiſting of Feather Beds, Bedſteds and Bedding, Looking Glaſſes, Tables, Chairs, Deſks, and Eight Day Clock, Plate, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

A genteel Gold chas'd Watch, ſuitable for a Lady, alſo a Silver Watch.

J. RUSSELL. *Auctioneer.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Robert Gordon

At his Store fronting Greene's *Wharf, near the Eaſt End of* Faneuil-*Hall, at the very loweſt Advance for Caſh or ſhort Credit,*

Coarſe drab Cloths, blue ditto, German Serges, Kerſeys, crimſon, green, blue and red Bays, Shalloons, dark Camblets, black Calimancoes, black, blue, green, white and cloth coloured Tammies, Tobine Queen-Stuffs, black Taffities, Writing Paper, Manchelter and Glaſgow Checks, coloured and white Threads, Ballandine Silk, Mens and Womens Stockings, black Breeches-Patterns, Iriſh Linnens and Sheeting, Buckrams, Bandannoe and ſilk Romall Handkerchiefs, Pins, plain and flower'd Lawns, Ticklinburgs, Oznaburgs, Ruſſia Duck, Cambricks, fine old Jamaica Spirit, &c.

N. B. Pot-Aſh, Merchantable or Jamaica Fiſh, pickled Fiſh, Connecticut Beef and Pork, Rum and Molaſſes, delivered now, or next Fall, will be taken for any of the above Articles. t b c

All Perſons indebted to the late Company of CUSHING and NEWMAN, either by Bond, Book or Note, are deſired, *once for all*, to pay what they owe to the Subſcriber, or they may expect to be ſued without further Notice; which will not only be chargeable to them, but diſagreeable to their humble Servant,

JONATHAN CUSHING.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely Negro Man about 23 Years of Age, for want of Employ only.—Enquire of the Printers.

We the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of *Samuel Wentworth*, late of *Boſton*, Eſq; deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed therefor, hereby give Notice that we ſhall attend the ſaid Buſineſs the firſt Tueſday of the Six next enſuing Months, from Six to Seven o'Clock in the Evening, at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in King-ſtreet.

Boſton, July 27. 1767.

SHRIMPTON HUTCHINSON,
GEORGE BETHUNE,
TUTHILL HUBBART.

Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *Court of Vice Admiralty,* } Boſton, *July* 26. 1767.

ALL Perſons claiming Property in ſundry Parcels of white pine Logs, Seized by *John Wentworth*, Eſq; Surveyor General of His Majeſty's Woods on the Continent of *America*, (for being cut out of Trees growing in ſaid Province contraty to Law) at the ſeveral Places following, viz. at Pine-Iſland 48, at Almſbury 319, at Bradford 4, at Andover 190, are hereby Notified to make their perſonal Appearance at a Court of Vice-Admiralty, to be holden at *Boſton*, on the 5th Day of *Auguſt* next, at nine o'Clock before Noon, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the ſame Logs ſhould not be decreed to remain Forfeited, as prayed for by Information on file in ſaid Court.

Per Curiam, EZEKIEL PRICE, *D. Regr.*

TO BE SOLD,

A handſome large commodious double Brick Dwelling HOUSE, with a good Garden, paved Yard, and a good Well of Water, and many other Conveniencies, ſuitable for a Gentleman, now in the Improvement of Mr. *Nathaniel Taylor*, ſituated in Brattle-Street, near the Rev. Mr. *Cooper*'s Meeting-Houſe.—Any Gentleman inclining to purchaſe the ſame may apply to *John Dennie*, at his Houſe in Southack-Court, near the Hon. *James Pitts*, Eſq; or of the Printers hereof.

—Public Vendue-Office—North End—

THIS DAY (Monday—&c.)—

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *JOHN GERRISH*,

At his Vendue-Office, North-End,

About 100 very good check'd *Shirts* —very good Sheeting—*White Calicoes*—Cotton-Checks—Fine figur'd Dimothies—Camblets, Plaids, Thickſets——and many other Articles——

Alſo *Houſhold Furniture*—Warranted Watches, &c.

☞ The Sale to begin at SEVEN o'Clock.

——(Monday)—NORTH-END Vendue-Office.——

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, *Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace throughout the Province of the* Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

WE the Subſcribers, Proprietors of a Tract of Land (including an Iſland called *Jeremy Squam*, or Long Iſland) formerly the Land of Mr. *George Davie*, deceaſed, lying partly on the Eaſterly and Southerly Side of *Sheepſcot* River, and on *Damarefcotta* River; and partly on the Weſterly and Northerly Side of *Wiſcaſſet* Bay, with the Land lying on the Weſterly and Northerly Side of *Mountſweeds*-Bay, in the County of *Lincoln*; humbly requeſt your Honor to iſſue a Warrant for calling a Meeting of the ſaid Proprietors, to be held at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in *Boſton*, on the laſt Tueſday in *September* next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to act on the following Articles, *viz.*

1. To chooſe a Moderator, Clerk, Treaſurer, and Collector of Taxes.

2. To chooſe a ſtanding Committee to tranſact the Affairs of the Propriety, to ſettle all Accounts; adjuſt the Debts due from the Propriety, and order the Payment of the ſame; to ſell or diſpoſe of any Lands undiſpoſed of; and to proſecute in the Law any Perſon or Perſons who may have illegally got into Poſſeſſion of any of the Lands belonging to the Propriety, and eject the ſame.

3. To agree and conclude on ſome Method in Order to raiſe Money by Tax, or otherways, for diſcharging the Debts that are due, or may become due from the Propriety.

4. To agree on ſome Method for keeping the Books and Papers of the Propriety for the future.

5. To agree on a Method for the Diviſion of any of the Lands of the Propriety which remain undivided.

6. To conſider and determine what Allowance ſhall be made the Committee and Clerk, for their Time and Trouble in tranſacting their Affairs.

7. To ratify and confirm any, or all Matters and Things tranſacted at former Meetings.

8. To agree on ſome Method for calling a Proprietors Meeting for the future; and to paſs any further Votes that may be thought needful.

Boſton, July 20. 1767.

THOMAS HUBBARD,
NICH. BOYLSTON,
THOMAS GRAY,
STEPHEN MINOT,
SAMUEL DOGGET,

Province of *Maſſachuſets-Bay*,

(L. S.) *To* STEPHEN MINOT, *of* Boſton, *in the County of* Suffolk, *in ſaid Province, one of the Principal Proprietors of the aforeſaid Lands and Iſland, lying in the County of* Lincoln *aforeſaid, Greeting.*

IN Purſuance of the foregoing Application and Requeſt, you are (in his Majeſty's Name) hereby required to give Notice (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) to the Proprietors of the aforeſaid Lands and Iſland lying within the ſame, to be holden at the Time, Place, and for the Purpoſes mentioned in the afore-written Petition. Given under my Hand and Seal this Twenty Second Day of *July* Anno Domini, 1767, and in the Seventh Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

S. DANFORTH, *Juſtice of the Peace throughout the ſaid Province.*

Boſton, July 25. 1767.

By Virtue of the aforegoing Warrant to me directed, I do hereby Notify and Warn the Proprietors of the aforeſaid Lands to meet at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in Boſton, *on the laſt Tueſday of* September 1767, *at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Purpoſes therein mentioned.* STEPHEN MINOT.

TO BE LET *on reaſonable Terms*,

A Sugar-Houſe with proper Utenſils for refining Sugar. Enquire of *Benjamin Pickman*, Eſq; *Salem.*

Cuſtom-Houſe Boſton, *July* 25. 1767.

ENTRED-IN.

Foſter from Monti-Chriſti; Whiting from Madeira; Ingerſol from Surinam: Howland from Newfoundland; Fitzgerald from Quebec; Porter from Georgia.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Atwood for Halifax.

CLEARED-OUT.

Elsbre for Rhode-Iſland; Hatch for Halifax; Dunn for Cowes and Amſterdam; Clark for North Carolina; Waters for Weſt-Indies.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, *by*

Todd & Purcell

And to be Sold at their SHOP oppoſite the GOLDEN LYON *in Cornhill,* BOSTON,

A variety of rich geenteel SILKS, among which are, new faſhion Brocade, beſt imperial pink Sattin, half Ell & Pelong ditto of various colours, pink, green, brown & hair colour Ducapes, half ell pink & changeable Mantua Silks, 3-qr. roſe colour, green and brown ditto, beſt India Taffaty Perſians; moſt of the above Silks being purchaſed from the original maker will be ſold cheap for Caſh. Engliſh & India Patches, white Calicoes, Cambricks, Lawns, Muſlins, fine white Catgut, Iriſh Linens, 10-qr. fine Damaſk Table Cloths, ſilk Handkerchiefs, ſilk & cotton Laces, and cotton Threads, &c.—— Rich pink & blue Sattin quilted Petticoats, Perſian ditto, Mens & Womens worſted, thread, cotton and ſilk Hoſe, genteel brocaded ſilk Shoes and Pumps, black ruſſel ditto, very beſt white Kid gloves & mitts, ſilk ditto, leather mount & other fans, beſt French Necklaces and Earings, paſte ditto, gold and ſilver Thread, tranſparent and other ſilver Wire, ſilver trimmings for Ladies Gowns, white and ſilver Turbands & Tippets, coloured and ſilk ditto, black Oſtrich Feathers & white ditto, ſtone Shoe & Girdle Buckles, ſtone Stay Hooks, Italian & Floſs ſhade Silks for Embroidery, green ſilk money Purſes, Crewels, UMBRELLOS, a genteel aſſortment of Ribbons, a few Pound Bottles of *Weſton's* beſt Snuff.

N. B. A very genteel faſhionable aſſortment of gauze Snits and Caps, laced & plain, to be ſold at the ſterling coſt, as they are a Conſignment.

Whereas *Mary Packard* of *Bridgwater*, in the County of *Plimouth*, has lately received from *Pownalborough* the Account Book of *Elijah Packard*, deceaſed, and finds therein a conſiderable Number of Perſons who are indebted to ſaid *Elijah* on Book, for Services done by him:— Theſe are to deſire all ſuch Perſons to make Payment by the firſt of *Auguſt* enſuing, as they would avoid being ſued if they neglect Payment any longer. All Perſons that have any Demands on ſaid *Elijah's* Eſtate, are deſired to exhibit the ſame.

MARY PACKARD, *Executrix on ſaid Eſtate.*

Bartholomew Stavers,

Eaſtern Poſt-Rider,

Informs the Public, that when in *Boſton* he puts up at Mr. *Thomas Hubbart's*, the Sign of Admiral *Vernon*, in King-ſtreet; as does alſo the Perſon who drives his Stage Coach from hence to *Portſmouth*. At which Place all Paſſengers or others that have Bundles, &c. may apply.

All Perſons who ſtand indebted to the Eſtate of *Samuel Sturgis*, late of *Boſton*, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment to Meſſrs. *Timothy Newell*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *Samuel Quincy*, Executors of his laſt Will; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are alſo deſired to apply to ſaid Executors for a ſpeedy Settlement.

A ſmall Invoice of Engliſh Goods of about £. 200 Sterl. Value, to be Sold at the original Sterling Coſt. Enquire of the Printers.

Loſt laſt Friday Night, a Pinchbeck WATCH, Maker's Name *Herring*, with a Seal ſet in Gold: Whoever will bring it to the Printers hereof, ſhall be handſomly rewarded; and if any Watchmaker or other Perſon will ſtop or give any Intelligence of the ſame, they ſhall have a valuable Conſideration. *Boſton, July* 13. 1767.

Taken up on Lovell's *Iſland, the* 2d *of* July *Inſt.*

A dark brown Cow with a white back, &c. ſuppoſed to be upwards of 14 Years old —The Owner of ſaid Cow may have her again by applying at ſaid Iſland, proving his Property and paying Charges.

Ran away from *Samuel Pearſe* of *Plimouth*, an *Iriſh* indented Servant, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high; had on when he went away, which was laſt Evening, a Felt Hat trimmed with green, ſhort black hair, a greyiſh coloured thick Jacket, a red under Jacket, and a pair of Breeches of a rediſh colour. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Servant and return him to ſaid *Pearſe* at *Plimouth*, ſhall have *Six Dollars* Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by *Samuel Pearſe.*

N. B. Said Runaway's Name is *James Brown*, hath had the Small Pox, and is ſomething Pock broken. *Plimouth July* 14. 1767.

TO BE SOLD *Cheap for Caſh,*

About 200 Thouſand choice *Kennebeck* SHINGLES, either the Whole or by ſmall Quantities. Enquire of *Martin Geyer*, near the South Fiſh Market, *Boſton.*

For LONDON,

The Ship BETSEY,

Thomas Robſon, Maſter,

Now laying at the Long Wharf, having Two Thirds of her Cargo engaged, will ſail with all Speed. For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Samuel Hughes*, at his Store next to Capt. *Cheever's* in King-ſtreet, or the Maſter on board. *Boſton, July* 6. 1767.

JUST Open'd, and now ready for Sale, by

Jolley Allen,

At his Shop about Midway between the Governor's and the Town-Houſe, and almoſt Oppoſite the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill,

BOSTON,

A very large and genteel Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, fit for all Seaſons, too many to be enumerated ſeperately in an Advertiſement.——

With a large Aſſortment of Iriſh Linnens, light and dark ground Callicoes and Patches, ſome very low priz'd, ſilver'd and other Ribbons, with Necklaces and Earings, Pendants and Head-flowers, with ſilver Tippets & Turbans, ſprig'd Sattins and Capuchin Silks, ſome very low priz'd, Womens ſilk Gloves and Mitts, ſome extraordinary good, different colors, long ſilk Purſes, Callimancoes of all colors, ſome very low priz'd, ſuperfine London German Serges of moſt colors, at 36s. per Yard, with Shalloons, Tammies, and Durants of all colors and prices, plain and ſilk Sagathees and Duroys of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable colors very low prized, neat Damaſcus for Mens Jackets, Womens Engliſh flower'd and plain Ruſſel Shoes of ſeveral colors, very good, at a Dollar a Pair, Women's Lynn-made Callimanco Shoes, at 30s. O. T. a Pair, very neat China Cups and Saucers very low priz'd, and am determined to ſell all the above Articles in the ſame Proportion as thoſe which have the Prices fix'd to them.

☞ Choice London Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Hundred, Dozen or Half Dozen, at the loweſt Prices, with great Encouragement to Retailers; and 30s. O. T. by the ſingle Pound, 15s. the Half Pound, and 7s. 6d. the Quarter of a Pound.

Alſo choice French Indigo by large or ſmall Quantities.

☞ *N. B.* The above Tea and Indigo are warranted of the beſt Kind; and if they prove otherwiſe will be taken back, and the Money returned by the ſaid *Jolley Allen.*☜

Juſt imported and to be Sold by

Harbottle Dorr

At his Shop, adjoining to the Houſe of Mr. Martin Gay, *almoſt oppoſite the Cornfield, in Union ſtreet,* Boſton,

A fine Aſſortment of Braziery, Ironmongery and Cutlery Ware, by Wholeſale or Retail, Cheap for Caſh, viz.

NAILS, Brads & Tacks of all ſorts	POwder and Shot
Engliſh and German Steel	Smith's Vices & Anvils
Carpenters Tools	Bar and ſheet Lead
Joiners ditto	Beſt French and Engliſh Flints
All ſorts of Pewter Diſhes, Plates and Baſons.	Tin Plates
Braſs Kettles and Skillets of all ſizes	Furniture for Deſks
	Moſt ſorts of Locks
	Braſs & iron Candleſticks
	Warming & Frying Pans

With a great Variety of other Articles.

N. B. An Aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery Ware.

Drugs and Medicine

Juſt imported from LONDON

In the Brig *Harriſon*, Capt. *Lyde*,

And now to be ſold at *Bridgwater*, by

Richard Perkins

Cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

☞ Such Gentlemen of the Phyſical Profeſſion as reſide near ſaid Town he hopes will favor him with their Cuſtom, as they may be aſſured of having the beſt Medicine as cheap as is ſold in the Province.

Fine Hyſon TEA to be ſold by

William Fiſher,

Who has imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON,

A freſh and general Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, which he ſells at his Shop near the Poſt-Office in Cornhill; where he aſſures his Cuſtomers and Others they will be as well uſed in the Price of Goods as at any Shop in Town

---

JUST ARRIVED

In the Brig *Harriſon*, Captain *Lyde*,

A freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Piece Goods, a great Variety of faſhionable Looking-Glaſſes, a fine Aſſortment of China-Ware, ſuch as Cups & Saucers, Plates, Diſhes, &c.

Beſt BOHEA TEA.

London WOOL CARDS,

Writing, Cartridge and Preſs Paper, Bibles and Teſtaments, Quills and Account Books, Slates, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs and Mace,

A large Aſſortment of Iriſh Linens, &c.

All which will be ſold in large or ſmall Quantities at exceeding low Rates, by

Samuel Eliot,

At his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, juſt above the Market. Where may be alſo had 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails by the Caſk.

Richard Smith

In King-Street, *near the Long Wharf,*

Has imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON,

A general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, which are procured on the beſt Terms, and will be ſold Wholeſale for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, as low as by any Perſon in the Province.——

N. B. Beſt Peterſburgh HEMP, London made Whale Lines, Painter's Oil and Colours.

Alſo a few Bales, each containing Blankets, Rugs, and Coverlets, to be ſold by the Bale.

William Jackſon

Intending very ſhortly for LONDON,

Begs the Favor of all Perſons indebted to him to make immediate Payment, thoſe that are Delinquent whoſe Debts have been long Standing will be left in the Hands of an Attorney.

N. B. A general Aſſortment of Hard Ware Goods ſold cheap at his Shop as uſual.

All Perſons indebted to the late Company of *Thomas* and *John Greene*, (eſpecially thoſe in the Government of *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Iſland* who ought to have paid long ſince) are deſired, ONCE FOR ALL, to pay what they owe, or they may expect to be ſued without further Ceremony, which will not only be chargeable to them, but diſagreeable to their humble Servant,

Boſton, July 20. 1767. J. GREENE.

Choice *Liverpool* Salt,

Juſt imported and to be ſold very low, on Board the Brig *Little George*, *Edward Sohier*, Maſter, lying at the lower End of the Long Wharf. Enquire on board, or at Store No. 4, South Side of the Dock, where is to be ſold Crates of *Liverpool* Ware, & ſurperfine Hyſon Tea at 20ſ. per Pound.

TO BE SOLD,

On board the Ship Juno, Conſtant Freeman, *Maſter, laying at the South Side of the Long Wharf,*

FINE ENGLISH SALT.—

Enquire of ſaid Maſter, or at Store No. 14, on ſaid Wharf.——

Green Coffee

By the Cask, Hundred or Dozen,

To be Sold by

Joſeph Palmer and Comp.

At their Store on Minot's T.

Alſo Engliſh Duck, Cordage, *Warranted Spermaceti CANDLES*, Philadelphia Flour, and Bar Iron, a few Barrels choice Soap.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.*—*ALL at low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

HIGH-WATER at *BOSTON*, SUN's RISING and SETTING, &c. for the enſuing Week.

High Water.	H. M.	Riſes. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	*Moon Quart. Sunday 6 o'Clock in the Morning.*
MONDAY,	12 44	4 45	7 15	
TUESDAY,	1 27	4 46	7 14	
WEDNESDAY,	2 13	4 47	7 13	
THURSDAY,	3 0	4 48	7 12	
FRIDAY,	3 32	4 49	7 11	
SATURDAY,	4 19	4 50	7 10	
SUNDAY,	5 7	4 51	7 9	

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.